

The American Citizen.

VOL. XVI.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, DECEMBER 12, 1865.

NO. 97.

Professional Cards.

C. B. GALLOWAY, M. D. A. H. CAGE, M. D.

DRS. GALLOWAY & CAGE,
RESIDENT PHYSICIANS,
CANTON, Miss.

Office South-side of Public Square.
October 26, 1865. 1y.

O. A. LUCKETT. GEO. H. FEARN. R. C. SMITH.

LUCKETT, FEARN & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CANTON, MISS.

October 26, 1865. 1y.

T. C. TUPPER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS.

Office near his residence. He has formed a connection with Messrs. Hughes, Denny and Peck, Attorneys, Washington City, who will attend to all claims on the Government, and other business at Washington that may be confided to him.
Oct. 1, 1865. 1y.

S. F. ALFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CANTON, MISS.

GENERAL Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate and the Hiring of Freedmen; will attend with promptness and fidelity to all business entrusted to his care in Madison and the adjoining counties.
Office in the new building near the Post-office. Aug. 20—1y.

FRANKLIN SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS.

Always to be found at his office.
One door North of the Pearce House, up-stairs
Feb. 3, 1865. 1w-1f

DENTISTRY.
DR. V. FORBES ELLIOT,
FORMERLY OF JACKSON, MISS.

who has shared the fortunes of the South in her great struggle, takes pleasure in notifying his many patrons that he is now prepared to operate in EVERY BRANCH OF HIS PROFESSION.

Children's teeth adjusted and deformity removed.
Plate work of the latest style executed.
Operating room over Orrick & Landers' Drug Store, opposite the Daguerrean room.
Aug. 27. 3mpd.

Valuable Land for Rent.
I WILL rent two tracts of valuable Cotton Land, in Madison county, twelve miles north of Canton, on Doak's creek, each tract containing three hundred or more acres of good tillable land, with comfortable Dwelling houses, Gin-house, Stable and all necessary out houses.

I will rent them separately or together. A large portion of the land is fresh Doak's creek bottom, and as good cotton land as can be found in the county. If early application is made, Corn, Meat, Fodder and Mules, and other stock can be had on the premises.
BENJ. MAURUDER.
Nov. 16, 2w

ATTENTION!
Patriotic and Honorable Men of Canton, Madison County.

As the war is now over, and peace is proclaimed, I respectfully solicit the patronage of you who may be in need of fine BOOTS and SHOES. The tree is known by its fruit.
M. S. DUNN, Cordwainer.
1f.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING.
WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.
All work warranted. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
KELLY & MURPHY,
on the street leading to the Railroad Depot.
Sept. 16, '65. 1y—pd.

WOOD! WOOD!
THE undersigned having perfected arrangements for the delivery of Wood in the city of Canton, solicits a share of the public patronage.
Wood will be delivered at \$3 00 per cord, or \$2 50 per load.
Orders given to A. N. PARKER at his office over Messrs. Dancy & Moorman's will be promptly attended to. Wood yard adjacent to the residence of John T. Cameron, Esq.
CANTON, August 10, 1865—6m.
CASH paid for Cotton by A. N. Parker.

W. J. KENDALL
TAKES great pleasure in informing his friends and former patrons, as well as the gentlemen of Madison county generally, that he has just returned from New Orleans with a large stock superior and fashionable ready made clothing, and gentlemen's furnishing goods, carefully selected by himself, and which he is prepared to sell on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.
W. J. K. would call the especial attention of gentlemen to his superior lot of

CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to have made up in the latest and best style, by the best of workmen.
Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Particular attention paid to cutting.
Canton, Nov. 2, '65. 1f.

T. H. THOMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
I WOULD respectfully inform my old patrons, and the public generally, that, having dissolved my connection with P. P. Wilson, I have established a shop of my own in one of the offices below Couch's old stand, on "Rat Row," and am prepared to make suits on the shortest possible notice.
All garments cut by me warranted to fit.
RATES:
Cutting Coats.....50 cts.
" Pants.....25 "
" Vests.....25 "
WANTED.—Three Journeymen Tailors, apply immediately to T. H. Thompson at this shop.
Higher wages paid than at any other shop in the city.
T. H. THOMPSON.
Sept. 14. 1y.

FOUND
NEAR Madison Station, a black Horse, with white face, eight years old. The owner can get the horse by proving property, and paying costs and charges.
L. F. MONTGOMERY.
Nov. 21, '65

Canton Semi-Weekly

CITIZEN.

BY JOHN F. BOSWORTH,
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS,
at 75 cents per month.

Advertising, per square, of eight lines, \$1 50 for the first, and 75c. for each subsequent insertion.

CANTON, MISS.

TUESDAY MORNING, . . . DEC. 12, '65.

The Memphis Bulletin states that all the thieves and burglars of Nashville and Louisville are concentrating in that city. We don't envy the people there.

The New York Herald newspaper building in New York, will have twenty five sleeping apartments for reporters and editors.

Crime has become of such frequent occurrence in Cincinnati, that the formation of a vigilance committee is seriously talked of.

The official majority of the Union party in New Jersey this year is two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. The Democratic majority last year was seven thousand three hundred and one.

Charleston is to have a city railway, and a company with a capital of \$300,000 has been chartered by the Legislature for that purpose. They promise to have everything completed in six months.

A woman in New York had a respectable man arrested last week, because a fortuneteller had told her that a man of her appearance had stolen her jewelry.

The Baltimore Evening Transcript which was suppressed during the war by the military authorities for advocating the Confederate cause, made its appearance in that city on the 20th.

Ludovic, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memories of his own times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progressing of age in new studies.

The citizens of Philadelphia complain of the numerous outrages committed in that city. It is said to be quite dangerous to walk along many of the streets a few hours after dark. Nearly every night citizens are knocked down and robbed.

A London bookseller, who announces Saxe's poems in a cheap reprint for the English people, takes the liberty to print the name "J. Godfrey Saxe"—seeing which, the author said, I pardon the cockney for stealing the poems, but for bedeviling my name in that affected style, I would like to pull his piratical nose for him!

NOTICE TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.—I wish to obtain for publication the Affidavits containing the particulars of the treatment of the Federal Government to each who has been a prisoner of war during the late war. Southern papers favorable to this and willing to aid me in obtaining facts, will please publish the same. Address M. R. Cullen, formerly one of the Judges of the Trans-Mississippi Department military court, now bookseller and stationer, No. 63 North fifth street, St. Louis, Missouri.

ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH.—The ground work of our manly character is veracity, or the habit of truthfulness. That virtue lies at the foundation of ever word said. How common it is to hear parents say, "I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth. He may have many faults, but I know he won't deceive. I build on that confidence." They are right. It is a lawful and just ground to build upon. So long as the truth remains in the child there is something to depend upon; but when truth is gone all is lost, unless the child is speedily won back to veracity. Children, did you ever tell a lie? If so you are in imminent danger. Return at once, little reader, and enter the stronghold of truth, and from it you may never depart again.

THE STAY LAW.

An act entitled an act to modify the Collection Laws of this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all laws for the collection of debts on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, open accounts, or any other contract or liability for the payment of money, are hereby suspended until the first day of January, in the year (1868) eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or until otherwise ordered by law, except in cases of official liabilities, and provided, that no creditor shall be deprived of his remedy by attachment or distress, as now provided by law. Provided, that the Provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to prevent guardians from collecting such parts of debts due their wards, as the Probate Courts having jurisdiction of the same may determine to be necessary to the support and education of such wards.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not apply to parties who have cases now pending in the courts, and who agree in open court to proceed to trial.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That no execution or venditioni exponas, founded upon any judgment or decree obtained previous to the passage of this act, or upon any judgment hereafter rendered in pursuance of section two of this act, shall be issued for the sale of property, until the time aforesaid, nor shall there be any sales under executions or writs of venditioni exponas now issued or levied.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That this law shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by due process of law, nor shall the time during which this law is in force be computed in any case where the statute of limitation comes in question.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not apply to contracts or liabilities made and entered into after its passage. Provided such contracts or liabilities are not founded on indebtedness existing prior to the passage of this act apply to the debts due to the school funds of the several townships and counties in this State.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to judgments in detinue and trover or other judgments for the recovery of money decrees, in any courts of equity, general or special, where the judgment or decree is in the alternative for the property or its value, or for the recovery of damages, and no sheriff or other officer shall execute the same, further than the seizing and delivery of the specific property, and any officer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a trespasser, and shall be liable to the party aggrieved thereby in double damages, to be recovered before any courts having jurisdiction thereof, and shall be liable to indictment for malfeasance in office, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts coming in conflict with any of the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act be in force from and after its passage.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

The American Missionary Association intend to open fifty negro schools in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Ten have already been established.

Why does Brownlow call his paper at Knoxville "The Ventilator?" Isn't the name rather suggestive of a wig machine?

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was the age of fifty.

A man was robbed of a \$500 diamond breastpin, while snoozing in one of the cushioned chairs of the Lindell Hotel billiard saloon, St. Louis. "Rum did it."

A son of Charles Dickens was recently appointed judge at Melbourne, Australia.

EXEMPTION LAW.

Below is the Exemption Law of Mississippi, having passed the House by a vote of 56 to 27. We think it exempts too much property from attachment or execution. Half the sum exempted would have been plenty to have enabled a man with proper industry, economy, and appropriations to decently support a large family. We do not believe a creditor should be defrauded of his rights by the latitude herein given to some persons who will not pay till the test of the law is administered. But a truly honest man will, without reference to the past, compromise with his creditors, when possible, with mutual advantage to both parties.

AN ACT entitled an act to amend the Exemption Laws of this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That there shall be exempted to every head of a family from seizure or sale under all executions and attachments, or other like process, the sum of three thousand dollars in real and personal property, to be selected by the debtor, and the sum of five hundred dollars, to be in like manner selected for every member of his family, exclusive of said head of family, which said property, when so selected, shall not be liable to seizure and sale, under any legal process, for the payment of money, either in the hands of the said debtor or his vendee: Provided that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to exempt any property from sale for the payment of purchase money, or for mechanics lien: Provided, that the property herein exempted, shall descend to the widow and children of said debtor or his death.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the property aforesaid, every head of a family shall be entitled to retain, of the proceeds of his labor, annually, the sum of twenty dollars for every child under his charge actually sent to school, for the education of such child or children.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the valuation provided for in the first section of this act shall be made by three disinterested freeholders or householders of the county residence of said debtor by the sheriff or other officer, having in his hands said execution or attachment, or other legal process for the collection of money, a list of which property shall be returned by said sheriff or other officer to the Probate Clerk of said county, and by him duly filed in his office, and by him recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That every person being a house-keeper in this State, or having a child or children, or other persons dependent on him or her for support, shall be deemed the head of the family, within the meaning and provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to all judgments or decrees heretofore rendered, or that may hereafter be rendered, for the recovery of money, except as provided in the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with any of the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.
At a recent meeting, held in Nashville, it was resolved to call a convention of the press of the South-West, at Memphis, on the 15th of December. Delegates are expected from Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Nashville, Jackson, Louisville, Memphis, &c.

SWIMMING EXTRAORDINARY.—The feat of swimming across Lake Constance, which is about nine miles wide, and forty miles long, was accomplished within the two last months by Dr. Dalk, a literary gentleman of Stuttgart, in about six hours. He had a boat following him, without needing its assistance, and stopped several times to take from it a glass of wine or some food.

The Persians salute by inclining the neck over each other's neck; and then inclining cheek to cheek, with the extravagant greeting—"Is thy exalted high condition good?" and "May thy shadow never be less."

The Legislature will adjourn to-day or to-morrow, says the Clarion of the 5th.

The Smiles that Hide Grief.

Some one observed once to Dr. Johnson that it seemed strange that he, who so often delighted his company by his lively conversation, should say that he was miserable. Alas, it is all 'outside,' replied the sage; "I may be cracking my joke and cursing the sun. Sun, how I hate thy beams!" Boswell appends a foot note, in which he remarks that beyond doubt a man may appear very gay in company who is sad at the heart.

"His merriment is like the sound of drums and trumpets in a battle, to drown the groans of the wounded and dying. It is well known that Cowper was in a morbidly despondent state when he penned "John Gilpin," of which delectable ballad and its congeners he himself bears record. "Strange as it may seem, the most ludicrous lines I ever wrote have been written in the saddest mood, and that saddest mood, perhaps had never been written at all." In the height of his ill-fortune, in 1826, Sir Walter Scott was ever giving vent, in his diary or elsewhere, to some whimsical outburst or humorous sally, and after indicating an extra gay jeu d'esprit in his journal, just before leaving his dingy Edinburgh lodgings for Abbotsford, he follows it up next day by this bit of self-portraiture: "Any body would think, from the falderal conclusion of my journal of yesterday, that I left town in a very gay humor. But nature has given me a kind of buoyancy—I know not what to call it—that mingled even with my deepest afflictions and most gloomy hours. I have a secret pride—I fancy it will be most truly termed—which impels me to mix with my distress strange snatches of mirth which have no mirth in them."

Our telegraphic dispatches inform us that President Johnson has annulled the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the District of Columbia and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. In other words, the great Writ of Liberty is now in full and irresistible force in all that mighty section of country above Mason and Dixon's line, the military is subordinate to the civil authority in all cases where the rights of citizens are involved, and the day of arbitrary arrests and imprisonments is passed and gone, it is to be hoped, forever. We congratulate the Northern people on this great improvement in their condition.

We, of the South, are still shut out from the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*; but, as a beginning has been made in the right direction, we trust the period is not very remote that shall permit us to enjoy equal privileges with our brethren of the North. Indeed, the indications are that such a happy day is near at hand. The laws of the country are everywhere submitted to without a murmur; a spirit of cheerful acquiescence universally prevails; our people are adapting themselves to the circumstances by which they are surrounded as rapidly as possible, in good faith and perfect loyalty; and, consequently, there can be no good reason to deprive them for a protracted length of time of the rights their neighbors enjoy.

N. O. Times.

NEGRO LABOR IN THE SOUTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

I have conversed with a great many of these Southern people, and I find that no matter what State they are from, there is only one opinion among them in relation to labor question. They have made a fair trial of negro labor, and they all say it is a complete and total failure. It has been fairly demonstrated that the negro, left to himself and allowed to work at his own volition, will not work in such manner as to make his labor profitable, either to himself or his employer. The people of the South have been brought to the verge of starvation this fall, solely on account of the bad conduct of the negroes between the months of April and September. There was abundance of time, during that period, to have raised crops that would have far exceeded the wants of the whole population of the South. But owing to the desertion of the plantations by the negroes, after they had made engagements to work, and the inability of the planters to procure other laborers, the crops have been almost entirely lost.

A person meeting an old man with silver hair and a very black, bushy beard, asked him how it happened that his beard was not so gray as his head. "Because," said the old gentleman, "it is twenty years younger."